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Plethora (Novaluron + Indoxacarb) insecticide for the management of tomato fruit borer complex

Abhijit Ghosal^{1*}, Ashim Kumar Dolai² and Monilal Chatterjee³

¹“Sasya Shyamala” Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda University, Narendrapur, Kolkata-700103 (West Bengal), INDIA

²Technical officer, AICRP sesame and niger Calcutta University -741252 (West Bengal) INDIA

³ School of Crop Protection, College of Post Graduate Studies, Central Agricultural University Umiam- 793103) (Meghalaya), INDIA

*Corresponding author. E-mail: ghosalabhijit87@gmail.com

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Abstract: During the past three decades, efforts have been made to reduce the risk of human exposure to pesticides specially insecticides. There is a great demand for safer and more selective insecticides that spare natural enemies and non target organisms. The present investigation was conducted during rabi season 2009 and 2010, to test the effectiveness of recently developed new ready mix insecticide Plethora (Novaluron 5.25 % + Indoxacarb 4.5% SC) along with other insecticides against *Helicoverpa armigera* Hub and *Spodoptera litura* Fab. infesting tomato. It is observed that Plethora @ 875 ml/ha recorded only 3.75% fruit damage, while in control plot it was 45.6%. Though highest cost benefit ratio (1:6.17) was obtained when Plethora was applied at 825 ml/ha. Independently novaluron performed well specially against *S. litura* and indoxacarb showed better performance against *H. armigera* but lambda-cyhalothrin expressed comparatively lower performance than other selected insecticides which received 28.30% fruit infestation

Keywords: *Helicoverpa armigera*, Indoxacarb, Novaluron, Plethora, Tomato

INTRODUCTION

Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.) is an important vegetable crop throughout the world as well as Indian agriculture as is a good source of vitamins (A and C) and minerals. In different parts of West Bengal tomato is cultivated as rabi as well as spring summer crop. About 879.6 thousand hectare of land were under tomato cultivation, producing 18226.6 thousand metric ton fresh fruits in the year 2012-13 in India. Although the total cultivated area and production of tomato in our country have increased gradually over the last few years but the productivity has not increased that much (20.7 mt/ha) compared to the average of the world yield (33.8 mt/ha) as per FAO, 2014 (Anonymous 2014). Among the factors responsible for low yield of tomato, insect pest attacks are considered to be the most serious ones. Tomato suffers from various insect-pests attack starting from nursery to harvest. A major constraint in tomato production during fruiting is *Helicoverpa armigera* Hubner and *Spodoptera litura* Fabricus. As tomato is one of the most popular and profitable crop, farmers everywhere feel the need to protect such high value crops from any type of damage caused by insect pests. In world food plant are damaged by more than 10,000 species of insects (Dhaliwal *et al.*, 2007). Sometimes the yield loss by insects reaches as high as 60-70%. Dhaliwal *et al.* (2010) reported that

the Indian agriculture is currently suffering an annual loss of about Rs. 8, 63, 884 million due to insect pests. The present report published by Dhaliwal *et al.* (2015) showed that currently we are losing about US\$ 36 billion due to insect pests. In spite of various control measures against pests farmers are mainly depend on chemical control which cause consistently increase in crop loss (Dhaliwal and Koul, 2010). The misuse and overuse of pesticides has lead to problems of pesticide resistance, resurgence and contamination of different components of the environment. In spite of a variety of control measures applied against pests, crop losses have consistently shown an increasing trend (Dhaliwal and Koul, 2010). This is due to misuse and overuse of insecticides which cause resistance and increase the survival rate of insect pests. Therefore, toward heavy crop loss, farmers resort to use the pesticides in large quantity, under the adage “if little is good, a lot more will be better” (Aktar *et al.*, 2009). This causes harmful effect on non target living organism (Cork *et al.*, 2003). There is a great demand for safer and more selective insecticides (mostly blue and green labelled) that spare natural enemies and non-target organisms. Consequently new types of insecticides have been developed by agrochemical companies. Although they are mostly synthetic but they are more selective than conventional insecticides. To improve upon this problem, the most

commonly method for the control of this pest is to have a film of an insecticide over foliage and fruiting bodies (Dotkhile *et al.* 1992; Sharma *et al.* 1993). The main objective of the study is to test the effectiveness of a new ready-mixed insecticide- Plethora (novaluron 5.25+ indoxacarb 4.5 SC) developed by Makteshim Agan India Pvt. Ltd. at different concentrations in comparison with novaluron, indoxacarb and lamda-cyhalothrin for controlling the two above mentioned important lepidopteran insect pests' i.e *Helicoverpa armigera* and *Spodoptera litura* on tomato.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The field experiments were conducted for two consecutive years during rabi (date of transplanting 10th November) season of 2009-10 and 2010 -11. Each insecticide was tested with the recommended dose and the experiment was laid out in randomized block design (RBD) with seven treatments replicated three times at farmer's field (Nadia, West-Bengal). The six insecticides following "good agricultural practices" like three doses of novaluron 5.25%+ indoxacarb 4.5% SC at 39.38 + 33.75, 43.31 + 37.13 and 45.94 + 39.38 g a.i/ha, novaluron 10% EC at 75g a.i/ha; indoxacarb 14.5%SC at 75g a.i/ha and lamda-cyhalothrin 5%EC at 15 g a.i/ha as check (Table 1) along with an untreated control. All other agronomic practices were standard, and initially the crop was protected against sucking pests with acetamiprid @ 25 g.a.i /ha. Three rounds of chemical treatments were imposed when the target pests coinciding their ETL at 15 days interval with Knapsack sprayer at high volume 500 liters water/ha with hollow cone nozzle. The control plot was left as such without any plant protection interventions. Ten randomly selected plants were chosen to count the number of *H. armigera*. Spedoptera at one day before and 3 and 10 days after each insecticide application. Tomato cultivar 'Nidhi' was grown in plot of size 20 m² at spacing of 60 cm X 50 cm with recommended

package of practices including recommended dose of fertilizer. The rate of infestation of fruits by *H. armigera* was taken into account at each picking.

Statistical analysis: The data were subjected to analysis of variance after making necessary transformation. Per cent mortality is corrected following the Abotts formula (Abbott 1925). Means are differentiated by RBD. Observations were also recorded on yield of the crop.

$$\text{Corrected percent mortality (P)} = \frac{T - C}{100 - C} \times 100$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There was no significant difference in the pre-application count of larval population between treatments as well as control during rabi season of both the year 2009 and 2010 (Table1). All the treated plots with chemicals were significantly superior in their performance over that of control plots after application of insecticides. At 3 days after spraying, highest percentage (92%) of reduction of *H. armigera* population was recorded in novaluron 5.25%+ indoxacarb 4.5% SC treatments at 875 ml/ha followed by the same chemical at 825 ml/ha (91.6%), indoxacarb14.5% SC 500 ml/ha (90.5%), novaluron 10% EC at 750 ml/ha (75.6%) and lamda-cyhalothrin 5% EC at 300 ml/ha (68.3%) respectively. After 10 days of spraying, novaluron 5.25%+ indoxacarb 4.5% SC at 875 and 825 ml/ha showed highest percentage of reduction of *H. armigera* population (100%), while standard check lamda-cyhalothrin recorded decreased per cent reduction of *H. armigera* population (60.5%). A steady increase in the *H. armigera* population was observed in untreated control plot throughout the experimental period.

As revealed in Table 2, pre-application count of *Spodoptera* larval population was not varied significantly from each other and control during rabi 2009- 2011. After 10 days of spraying, highest reduction of *Spodoptera* larval population was recorded in novaluron

Table 1. Effect of different treatment schedules of Plethora (Novaluron 5.25%+Indoxacarb 4.5%SC) against *Helicoverpa armigera* on tomato (Mean of two seasons).

Treatments	Dose (gm a.i. /ha)	Spray dosage (ml/ha)	Mean No. of <i>Helicoverpa</i> larvae /ten plants before spray	Mean % reduction/ increase (+) in larval population at different intervals (days) after spray	
				3 rd	10 th
Novaluron 5.25%+ Indoxacarb4.5%SC	(39.38+ 33.75)	750	12.50	78.4 (62.31)	81.5 (64.53)
Novaluron 5.25%+ Indoxacarb4.5%SC	(43.31+ 37.13)	825	11.75	91.6 (73.15)	100 (90.00)
Novaluron 5.25%+ Indoxacarb4.5%SC	(45.94+ 39.38)	875	12.25	92.0 (73.57)	100 (90.00)
Novaluron 10%EC	75	750	12.00	75.6 (60.40)	78.7 (62.51)
Indoxacarb 14.5%SC	75	500	11.75	90.5 (72.05)	85.5 (67.62)
Lamda-Cyhalothrin 5%EC	15	300	11.00	68.3 (55.73)	60.5 (51.06)
Control (Untreated)	-	-	11.75	+42.5 (0.00)	+58.0 (0.00)
CD at 5%	-	-	N.S	4.97	7.64

Figures in parentheses are angular transformed values.

N.S.: Not significant.

Table 2. Effect of different treatment schedules of Plethora (Novaluron 5.25%+Indoxacarb 4.5%SC) against *Spodoptera litura* on tomato (Mean of two seasons).

Treatments	Dose (gm a.i. /ha)	Spray dosage (ml/ha)	Mean No. of <i>Spodoptera</i> larvae /ten plants before spray	Mean % reduction/ increase (+) in larval population at different intervals (days) after spray	
				3 rd	10 th
Novaluron 5.25%+ Indox- acarb4.5%SC	(39.38+ 33.75)	750	4.50	76.2 (60.80)	91.6 (73.15)
Novaluron 5.25%+ Indox- acarb4.5%SC	(43.31+ 37.13)	825	5.00	89.0 (70.63)	100 (90.00)
Novaluron 5.25%+ Indox- acarb4.5%SC	(45.94+ 39.38)	875	4.75	91.0 (72.54)	100 (90.00)
Novaluron 10%EC	75	750	5.00	73.4 (58.95)	97.0 (80.03)
Indoxacarb 14.5%SC	75	500	4.50	81.5 (64.53)	62.0 (51.94)
Lamda-Cyhalothrin 5% EC	15	300	5.25	62.6 (52.30)	11.5 (19.82)
Control (Untreated)	-	-	4.75	+25.8 (0.00)	+34.3 (0.00)
CD at 5%	-	-	N.S	4.97	9.12

Figures in parentheses are angular transformed values. N.S.: Not significant.

Table 3. Effect of different treatment schedules of Plethora (Novaluron 5.25%+Indoxacarb 4.5%SC) on tomato crop yield with cost benefit ratio. (Mean of three sprays).

Treatments	Dose (gm a.i. /ha)	Spray dosage (ml/ha)	Mean % of fruit damage	Fruit Yield with- out infestation (q/ha)	Cost: Benefit ratio
Novaluron 5.25%+ Indoxacarb4.5%SC	(39.38+ 33.75)	750	9.5 (17.95)	138.5	1:5.33
Novaluron 5.25%+ Indoxacarb4.5%SC	(43.31+ 37.13)	825	4.25 (11.83)	152.6	1:6.17
Novaluron 5.25%+ Indoxacarb4.5%SC	(45.94+ 39.38)	875	3.75 (11.09)	154.4	1:6.07
Novaluron 10%EC	75	750	6.60 (14.89)	137.6	1:3.63
Indoxacarb 14.5%SC	75	500	7.50 (16.00)	141.0	1: 5.30
Lamda-Cyhalothrin 5%EC	15	300	28.30 (32.14)	93.2	1:3.06
Control (Untreated)	-	-	45.6 (42.13)	78.5	-
CD at 5%	-	-	9.67	14.63	-

Figures in parentheses are angular transformed values.

5.25%+ indoxacarb 4.5% SC treatments at 875 and 825 ml/ha (100%) followed by novaluron at 750 ml/ha (97%), as compare to other treatments including control. Lamda cyhalothrin recorded lowest percentage of reduction of borer population (11.5 %) after 10 days of spraying. A perusal of data in Table 3 showed that percentage of fruit infested by *H. armigera* was lowest in novaluron 5.25%+ indoxacarb4.5% SC treatments at 875 and 825 ml/ha (3.75 - 4.25%) also highest yield and cost benefit ratio than the other treatments as compared to untreated control (45.6% infestation). The overall performance including favourable benefit cost ratio was noted when Plethora (novaluron 5.25 + indoxacarb 4.5 SC) applied at 825 ml/ha. This new ready mixed insecticide reduced the population of *Helicoverpa armigera* up to 100% within three days after third application initially and reduced the population of *Spodoptera litura* within ten days after first application that led to increases in yield. Novaluron performed well specially against *Spodoptera litura* and indoxacarb showed better performance against *Helicoverpa armigera* but lamda-cyhalothrin expressed comparatively lower efficacy than other insecticides.

During the present study the insecticide Plethora showed quick knock down effect and longer persistence on the treated surface can safely be used in controlling the fruit borer infesting tomato. Plethora is highly vulnerable to lepidopteran insect pest with two novel modes of action *viz.* chitin biosynthesis inhibition creates abortive moulting by novaluron and blockage of axonal sodium channel causing rapid cessation of feeding and paralysis by indoxacarb. Yogeesswarudu and Venkata Krishna (2014) in their findings concluded that novel insecticides indoxacarb and novaluron can manage *Helicoverpa* up to 95.83 per cent and 87.12 per cent respectively. Gamil *et al.* (2011) concluded that 2nd instar larvae of *Spodoptera littoralis* are more susceptible to indoxacarb than 4th instar. Moadeli *et al.* (2014) evaluated the LC₅₀ and LC₉₀ values of indoxacarb against *Spodoptera exigua* which were 2.510 and 38.828 mg a.i. /l respectively. Mishra (1986); Singh and Singh (1990); Bhatt and Patel (2002) also reported similar result about the effect of these novel insecticides on *H. armigera* and *S. litura*. In connotation of their findings our present report can be judged because plethora is the combination product

of both novaluron and indoxacarb and their pre mix may pronounce synergist effect over their individual effect, which is also reflected in our studies also. The report of the present author can be justified with the findings of Das *et al.* (2015), who reported that mixed formulation of novaluron 5.25+indoxacarb 4.5 SC recorded the most effective insecticides than that of their sole formulation against *Helicoverpa armigera*. Novel insecticides like indoxacarb being target specific to lepidopteran pest could not affect the natural enemies (Kambrekar *et al.*, 2012). Both novaluron and indoxacarb are safe to non target organisms and quickly degraded to non toxic products so it can be assumed that their pre mix formulated product Plethora (novaluron 5.25+indoxacarb 4.5 SC) also would be safe towards the non targets.

Conclusion

Plethora (Novaluron 5.25 %+ Indoxacarb 4.5% SC) @ 875 ml/ha recorded only 3.75% fruit damage caused by fruit borer complex (*H. armigera* & *S. litura*), while in control plot it was 45.6%. Simultaneously highest marketable fruit yield (154.4 q/ha) was obtained from novaluron 5.25 %+ indoxacarb 4.5% SC @ 875 ml/ha. Though highest cost benefit ratio (1:6.17) was obtained when Plethora was applied at 825 ml/ha. Independently novaluron performed well specially against *S. litura* and indoxacarb showed better performance against *H. armigera* but lamda-cyhalothrin expressed comparatively lower performance than other selected insecticides which recorded 28.30% fruit infestation. We can conclude that the technical formulation of novaluron 5.25%+ indoxacarb 4.5% SC (Plethora) @ 875 ml/ha can protect the tomato crop infesting with fruit borer complex (*Helicoverpa* and *Spodoptera*) more efficiently than that of their sole use. From our present result we confirm that novaluron 5.25%+ indoxacarb 4.5% SC @ 825 ml/ha can effectively manage the crop with higher cost benefit ratio.

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